Amusemente.

CASINO-S-The Rounders. matograph.

KEITH'S-12:30 p. ni. - Continuous Performance.

KOSTER & BIAL'S-7:30 to 1 a. m. - Vaudeville.

MANHATTAN BEACH-4 and 7-Scusa's Band-8Pain's Pireworks-0-The Jolly Musketeer.

NEW-YORK THEATRE-8:15-The Man in the MoonVaudeville.

PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance. ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN—8:15—Popular Orchestral Con VICTORIA ROOF GARDEN-Vaudeville.

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New-Pork Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Dreyfus court martial, at Rennes, sat with closed doors and considered the dossier; a conference of Dreyfus's counsel and friends was held at the house of Mme. Dreyfus. —— President Roca of Argentina arrived at Rio Janeiro and was welcomed with great ceremony; festivities for nine days have been arranged in the Brazilian capital. —— A body of revolutionists invaded San Domingo from Hayti and captured a town. —— A cyclone is raging in the West Indies; the cruiser New-Orleans was forced to put to sea from the harbor of Santo Domingo. —— Admiral Dewey is gratified at the cordiality of his reception in Italy. —— The Volksraad has rejected the British proposal for a joint inquiry into the franchise reforms: warlike preparations by the British proposal for a joint induity most franchise reforms; warlike preparations by the Boers continue. — The British battleship Sans Pareil sunk the full rigged ship East Lothian in collision off the Lizard. — Andrew Carnegie has given £10,000 for a public library at Kieghley, Yorkshire. — A revolt has broken out in the French colony, Great Comoro Island. — A revolt has occurred in Bessarabia, Russia, growing out of the famine; many passants were killed by troops. peasants were killed by troops.

many peasants were killed by troops.

DOMESTIC.—Elihu Root, Secretary of War, after an interview with the President at Piattsburg said that operations in the Philippines would be actively pushed from now on.

General Otis reports that the work of returning volunteers is going on at Manila. —— A copy of the finding of the Secretary of the Italian Embassy regarding the Tallulah lynchings was sent to the State Department. —— A diswas sent to the State Department. —— A dispatch from Washington says that it is expected that the foreign consuls will consult with Army leaders before taking notice of Aguinaldo's address. — A woman in Baltimore was the victim of ptomaine poisoning from eating crabs. — The evidence brought out before crabs. — The evidence brought out before the Coroner's jury at Bridgeport tended to confirm the reports that the trolley car was running at a high rate of speed and that the motorman did not try to check it. — The Coroner's jury investigating the Bar Harbor accident returned a verdict that the ferry slip was not "substantially constructed." — No more cases of yellow fever occurred at Hampton, and it is expected to raise the quarantine by Friday. — Senator Wellington and Conby Friday. —— Senator Wellington and Con-gressman Pearre, of Maryland, met in a Re-publican convention and fraternized after polit-

CITY.—Stocks were strong and dull. —— Tes-timony showing that many robberles are com-mitted and not recorded at Police Headquarters mitted and not recorded at Police Headquarters was brought out before the Mazet committee.

— Acting Captain Cooney received a subpæna directing him to produce before the Mazet committee Nathan Kronman, the man arrested in connection with the murder of his wife at her home on Monday. — Justice McAdam postponed the hearing of the Gouncil contempt case until to-morrow. — William C. Whitney returned from England much improved in health. — General Butterfield declared that if the Aldermen did not grant to the Dewey celethe Aldermen did not grant to the Dewey cele-bration committee the power of spending money without advertising for bids the Aldermen would be shut out of the celebration. —— There was an enthusiastic meeting of the opponents of the present leadership of the Kings County Republican organization at Acme Hall, Brooklyn "The Sun" strike was still on. —— The 6 bia led the Defender by four minutes and one second in the thirty mile run of the New-York Yacht Club at the eastern end of Long Island

THE WEATHER-Indications for to-day: Fair, with fresh winds. The temperature yes-terday: Highest, 75 degrees; lowest, 65; aver-

CONDITIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.

Little light seems to have been thrown by Monday's meeting of the State Committee on the present attitude and purposes of the New-Jersey Democracy. It might have been expected, in view of the keenness with which the silver and anti-silver wings of the party are already manouvring for position, that some decided clash of interests would reveal the policy by which the State organization is to be guided in next year's canvass. No such disclosure occurred, however. The business transacted involved none of the vexed issues of National politics; though the seating of a Sound Money Democrat, E. P. Budd, as a committeeman from Burlington County, over the vigorous protest of a local silver delegation, was enough to show that the State machinery is still controlled by that element in the party which three years ago actively or passively combated Mr. Bryan's election. Ex-United States Senator James Smith, who resigned the chairmanship of the Democratic State Committee to assume an attitude of "benevolent neutrality" in the last Presidential campaign, seems still to inspire and direct the New-Jersey Democracy, and his influence will doubtless continue to be cast for moderation, caution and

immobility in both State and National politics. But, though the State machinery remains in highly conservative hands, it is by no means certain that it will be used in next year's canvass to further any general Eastern movement to force a change in Democratic National leadership. No State offered a stouter resistance than New-Jersey did at Chicago in 1896 to the adoption of the free silver coinage declaration. and the attacks of her spokesman, Allan L. Mc-Dermott, on the Jones-Bryan-Altgeld platform were far more keenly felt and more bitterly resented by the silver extremists than those either David B. Hill or ex-Governor Russell of Massachusetts. In the heat of the 1896 campalgn, however, the New-Jersey Democracy adopted a fulsome indorsement of the Chicago platform, which it has ever since tranquilly accepted and lived under. Last year, more over, New-Jersey was one of the few Eastern States which elected to Congress Democratic candidates openly pledged to support free coinage legislation. While the majority of the leaders still secretly oppose the Chicago platform, they have ceased to interest themselves in checking the spread of Bryanism among the rank and file of the party. At the recent meeting of the Democratic National Committee New-Jersey figured as an absolute nullity. If the State had a spokesman there, his success in effecing himself only emphasized the negative and apathetic role which the organization which sent him has been reduced to play in

It is noticeable, too, that no New-Jersey Democrat has so far taken part in the "plazza conferences" at Saratoga, planned to crystallize about some available Eastern or Southern candidate for the Presidential nomination the sentiment in the party which deprecates a repetition next year of the campaign of 1896. Neither Mr. Van Wyck nor Mr. Gorman can look, ap- above all, the Government should be sayed | Whether it would be a good thing for the

parently, for any vigorous or enthusiastic sup- from even the shadow of reproach that its jusport from the politicians across the Hudson. According to Congressman W. D. Daly, of Hoboken, one of the leaders of the silver forces in New-Jersey, efforts to secure an anti-Bryan delegation to the National Convention will be fought with resolution. The Democratic voters of New-Jersey, Mr. Daly is quoted as saying, favor the renomination of Mr. Bryan on the 1896 platform. This is undoubtedly an extravagant view. But the Democratic organization seems certainly to be drifting more and more decidedly toward a passive policy in next year's canvass, which will enable it to accept with complacency the renomination of W. J. Bryan on any platform he may choose to frame

A POSSIBLE COMPLICATION.

If those who have charge of the arrangements for the celebration of Admiral Dewey's return know just when to expect him they have not confided the information to the public, and we suppose the fact is that they have no such exact knowledge. Indeed, it is altogether probable that the Admiral himself has not as yet set a particular day for his arrival, and if he were to do so accidents might readily upset his calculations. We believe the most definite statement which he has made thus far is that he may be expected about October 1. Ordinarily a difference of a day or two earlier or later might be of no present importance in respect to the arrangements for his reception, but the fact that the first of the international yacht races is to be sailed on October 3 suggests the possibility of serious embarrassment in case the Olympia should be only slightly delayed. The celebration is to occupy two days, so that it cannot begin later than October 1 without producing manifold complications. Already, it is said, difficulty has been experienced in chartering vessels for the naval parade, all available craft having been engaged long ago for the America's Cup races, so that owners are unable to make contracts for a period covering dates subsequent to October 2 at the latest. What would happen if the Olympia should be sighted on a race day may readily be imagined.

Under these circumstances it might be desirable for the committee to suggest, through the Navy Department, that Admiral Dewey should be requested to make sure of reaching New-York hefore October 1. The committee, we believe, is contemplating with much satisfaction the fact that the Cup races are to follow the Dewey reception so closely, expecting that each event will contribute to the success of the other by increasing the attendance and the interest; but unforeseen contingencies might conceivably make the sequence too close if a little larger margin than has been commonly spoken of were not secured in ad-

UNFORTUNATE DELAY.

Everybody who is interested in the honor of the United States Army will receive with great satisfaction the assurance of Attorney General Griggs, sent out from Washington yesterday, that progress is being made with the Carter court martial case. There has been abroad an impression that the case was at a standstill, or otherwise, at any rate of movement, however slow, a final decision must have been reached before this time. Military justice is generally prompt and free from the delays which so fre quently characterize our civil courts and are recognized as a serious menace to law and order, both from the impatience they provoke among honest people and the encouragement they give to rogues. We pride ourselves upon the high standard of patriotism and honesty of our Army officers, but if we teach men that they can disgrace the uniform of the United States and indefinitely escape punishment our military service will be as open to corruption as the New-York police force under the black mailing and crime protecting system of Tam many Hall.

Captain Oberlin M. Carter was on May 12

1898, convicted by a court martial, presided over by General Elwell S. Otis, of frauds in ction with the improvement of Savannah Harbor, and sentenced to be dismissed from the Army, to be imprisoned for five years and to pay a fine of \$5,000, and the publication of his crime and sentence in the newspapers of his home town for one year was ordered. Ever since May 12, 1898, that sentence has been suspended, while one sort of review or another was being taken by some person or other. Meanwhile Captain Carter wears his uniform, and the contractors who defrauded the Government enjoy immunity and, it is charged, are hoping that the case of Captain Carter will be so prolonged that nobody will begin proceedings against them before the statute of limitations leaves them safe in the possession of their ill gotten gains. The record of the trial was placed in the hands of the Judge Advocate General on May 19, 1898, and forwarded to Secretary Alger on June 26, 1898. Then the unusual course was taken of sending the case for review to an outside lawyer, because the testimony was too voluminous for the President's personal attention. Ex-Senator Edmunds was chosen for this task, and he finished it in July, 1898. After that the Attorney General took up the papers, and he is now waiting till Wayne MacVeagh, Captain Carter's counsel, who is in Europe, can come home and make another plea for his client. The latest estimate is that a decision may be reached in perhaps two months, or about a year and a half after the finding of the court martial.

As the Attorney General has hitherto pointed out, the testimony in this case is voluminous and it takes time to give adequate attention to all the points raised by Captain Carter in his appeal from the sentence. Nevertheless, a delay of a year and a half is so unusual in passing upon the finding of a court martial that it has not unnaturally excited remark and criticism, which have not been in the least allayed by the personal and political connections of Captain Carter. Perhaps the suspicion that strong influence is being exerted to save Captain Carter from imprisonment is not well founded. There may be nothing to the stories afloat of the efforts being made by the contractors and their supporters to put the case in such shape that even if Captain Carter does not escape they will enjoy immunity. The as sertion that the statute of limitations will relieve them from the conspiracy charge in December, 1809, has been declared officially to be of no consequence, as there are several ways of holding the contractors for any wrong they may have done. Nevertheless, the failure of the Government to take immediate steps against the contractors before their lawyers could set up even an ill founded plea of this kind in defence has only added to the puzzled questioning of people about this unusual case. If Captain Carter did not have friends among powerful Senators the delay in passing on his conviction would be remarked as strange. With those friends actively enlisted in his behalf there is special need that no excuse should be given for the charge that the honor of the Army can be tampered with. It is therefore particularly unfortunate that circumstances should have compelled the authorities in their attempts to do full justice to Captain Carter to drag the case along so far as to cause wonderment and impatience. If Captain Carter

has been wronged, it ought to be possible for

him to show it without a delay of a year and

a half. If he is guilty, he should be punished

before the memory of his crime fades away

and the example of his sentence is lost. And,

tice can be influenced or its decisions postponed in a matter involving the honor of the Army by any political or business power.

A REAL ESTATE TRANSACTION.

The Health Department having actually moved into the building formerly occupied by the New-York Athletic Club, at Sixth-ave, and Fifty-fifth-st., everybody must hope that good fortune will avert the serious calamity which it is not unreasonable to fear, and that the new place may not be found excessively inconvenient for the transaction of important public business. There is no reason, however, for hesitating to call general attention to the fact that the transfer of the Department from quarters where it was suitably and conveniently housed s a strange and unacceptable proceeding. It has been made to appear, how correctly we do not know, that the occupation of rooms in the Criminal Courts Building by the Health De partment was extremely objectionable to the judges sitting there, and that chiefly on this account it was deemed desirable to find accommodations for the Department elsewhere. If the attitude of the judges is fairly represented it does not follow that their anxiety to get rid of their former neighbors was well founded, and in point of fact we have never come across a satisfactory statement of their case. But, after all, the main question is not why the Board of Health should have been turned out of the Criminal Courts Building, but why it should have been sent up to a particular edifice in Fifty-fifth-st. far from the centre of municipal business.

The old habitation of the New-York Athletic Club was purchased under the direction of Mr. Croker with the intention of establishing under its roof the moribund Democratic Club, which he was then engaged in reviving and expanding to its present status and proportions. But for reasons presumably satisfactory to himself he subsequently decided that it would be better to remodel the Fifth-ave, house and put the athletic club building on the market again. This was done, and a purchaser was found in the person of Henry J. Braker, who paid \$170,000 for the property, not without a reasonable assurance, as it would seem, that he was getting a good thing. At all events, his faith has been rewarded, for he has leased the building to the city for \$16,000 a year, which gives him about 91/2 per cent on his investment. Taxes are heavy and in some cases assessments are extremely high, but it must be admitted that Mr. Braker is getting a very neat and pleasing return on his money.

We like to see sagacity and merit thrive, and if Mr. Braker were able to show that he had shrewdly made an uncommonly good bargain in the purchase of the athletic club building, that on any fair estimate of its rental value it was worth a great deal more in the open market than he paid for it, and especially that it was extraordinarily well adapted to the purposes of the Health Department, we should cheerfully ongratulate him on the results of his real estate transaction with Mr. Croker. But we not understand that such are the facts. It is certainly not believed, and we do not remember that anybody has ever asserted, that the new quarters of the Health Department are pecularly well suited to its requirements in any way, while it is frankly acknowledged that in one most important respect they are lamentably deficient. The building makes no pretence of being fireproof, but will constantly expose the invaluable records of the Department to destruction. There was general satisfaction when these records were safely housed, not long ago, in the ugly but convenient and safe Criminal Courts Building, and their removal to rooms in which incessant vigilance can only diminish the danger of an irreparable loss would abundantly justify a more exhaustive inquiry than has yet been made as to the reasons for the change. To borrow and adapt the striking phrase in which President Murphy of the Health Board insinuated dreadful things against the asphalt pavement bacillus last winter, "there may be more in this than he is aware of," though there cannot well be more than the public suspects.

NO MONOPOLY IN IRON.

Certain of the people who find it easier to guess at facts than to ascertain them dispute the statement that the output of pig iron has not been controlled or in any sense monopolized by any corporation. They imagine that the great combinations recently formed practically control the production of the country. But it happens that "The American Manufacturer," of Pittsburg, has been giving details of the output actually controlled by all the great companies in this and in other countries. As its returns of the production during the first half of 1899 were surprisingly close to the official figures finally obtained by the American Iron and Steel Association from every furnace in the country, the data it gives may be quoted with confidence. Without the details as to location of furnaces controlled by each company, the number and annual capacity controlled by each are here

| ı | | Capacity. |
|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Carnegie Steel Company 17 Federal Steel Company 17 Federal Steel Company 19 Tennessee Coal and Iron Company 20 National Steel Company 12 Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company 12 Cambria Steel Company 6 Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company 9 American Steel and Wire Company 4 Republic Iron and Steel Company 4 Republic Iron and Steel Company 10 Sloss Iron and Steel Company 4 Pennsylvania Steel Company 4 Pennsylvania Steel Company 5 Colorado Fuel and Iron Company 3 | r. tons 2,290,000 1,900,000 1,307,000 1,205,000 556,000 480,000 885,000 325,000 318,000 318,000 320,000 |
| | Totals131 | 10.293,000 |

The four Sloss furnaces now owned have a capacity of only 225,000 tons, but it is stated that the company may shortly control others, making the total capacity 318,000 tons, and those figures have been used. The total capacity of all furnaces in blast on July 1, then 234 in number, was 256,878 tons weekly, according to the same authority, which is 13,357,676 tons annually. Thus it appears that besides the fourteen companies of which details are given there were 103 other furnaces, with a yearly capacity of 3,064,676 tons, or wellnigh a quarter of the entire production, which are not controlled by any of the companies. There were, moreover, 169 furnaces not in blast on July 1, with a weekly capacity of \$1,864 tons, of which some have been blown in since that date and are now producing iron, while others are being as rapidly as

possible prepared to produce The most important fact of all remains to be stated, namely, that the four largest producers are by no means in alliance, but are separated not merely by opposing business interests, but in at least one case by strong personal feeling. The Federal Steel Company, the first of the great combinations formed, was organized in order to enable its constituents, and especially the Illinois Steel Company, to defend themselves against the competition of the Carnegie company, which had been extremely bitter. Subsequently it was believed that the Carnegle company might be induced to join one or another of the combinations, but it flatly refused. Some other companies which depend upon it largely for greatly to their own producing capacity in order to be more independent, a proceeding which is said to have excited more antagonism. For the present purpose it is enough to show that these four companies are not at all united, and, if they were, could not control over about half the output of the country on July 1, to say nothing of the furnaces not then in operation.

unite as one great iron producing company might be discussed with some interest if it were in the least degree practical. But it obviously is not. The great companies have invested enormous sums in different sources of supply and lines of transportation, some having millions in iron mines in Minnesota, others in Alabama and Tennessee, others in Pennsylvania and others in Cuba. Some own railroads and some steamships or barge lines to secure their needed supplies. The idea that any single management could direct them all and apportion business among them so as to satisfy many owners who are also largely interested in various mines and transporting lines is too absurd to be worth considering. The Eastern companies are prepared to ship from their own docks on the seaboard steel and products to Europe made from their own mines in Cuba. The Tennessee and Alabama works, which have been able to sell great quantities of pig in Chicago and Pittsburg at less than the cost of similar pig at those points, have enormous local interests to build up. Other concerns are now engaged in developing rich iron mines north of Lake Superior and across the Canada border, intending to export the pig or other products and recover as drawback the duty on the ore. All these companies will not soon be found under the same management as the great works of the central region.

Tammany used to be fond of talking about "carnival of crime" fostered by the alleged inefficiency of the police under Mayor Strong. What has it to say to the "carnival of crime" that Mr. Moss is revealing?

Postmaster Wilson of Brooklyn appears to be under the delusion that the Primary law was meant to open the way for independence in the Republican party, and he is acting on that notion. That is his mistake. It was adopted to close the door of independence and give people like Mr. Wilson no excuse for any political activity except as an attachment to the ma-

The anti-Bryan leaders who assembled on Saturday at Saratoga to discuss the merit of various aspirants for the Democratic Presidential nomination are said to have agreed that ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck was the "only logical candidate" in sight. This may encourage the "boomers" who think that Tammany's defeated nominee for Governor in 1898 will have a living chance in the next Democratic National Convention. They should remember the fate, however, of other "logical Democratic candidates" in canvasses gone by. For Democratic delegates have an unusual facility for ignoring the "logic of the situation," whether they nominate a candidate for the obscurest local office or choose a standard bearer for a National

The Coroner's jury at Mount Desert has found that the victims of Sunday's slaughter came to their death owing to the improper construction of the ferry slip. The question now is: Who will be punished?"

"No education for negroes" is being taken up in Mississippi as a political battle cry, a candidate for Governor going into action playing that slogan as a solo without variations. As a field for debasing political watchwords Mississippl stands pretty high, but is not likely to give unanimous acceptance to this one.

The South American republics are striving to bring about an international alliance to promote peace and commerce among them and minimize the chances of war. That is in line with modern ideas and tendencies, which look to building up and producing rather than tearing down and destroying as the buttressing force of nations. Sustained by the spirit of the time, which is in favor of such movements, the South American States will no doubt be able to arrange a pact of amity strong enough to tide them over numerous difficulties of the minor sort, though they will all be ready to fight as usual when any serious interest is menaced or any deeper mood of enmity is stirred among

William J. Goebel opened his campaign for the Governorship in Kentucky yesterday. Contrary to general and reasonable expectation, the opening was not done this time with a burgiar's

PERSONAL.

Senator Beverfdge, of Indiana, whose return from he Philippines is now anxiously awaited, will in the next Congress enjoy the distinction of being the only United States Senator who has personally visited the islands, studied their resources and watched the progress of the war. Senator Beveridge was born on October 6, 1862, on a farm in High-land County, Ohio, and is therefore not yet thir-ty-seven years old. He will be the youngest mem-ber of the Senate, with the exception of Marion Butler, of North Carolina, who is a few years younger than the Indiana Senator. The friends of Senator Heveridge claim that he is the original expansionist.

Mr. Arthur J. Baifour, who celebrated his fifts first birthday on July 25, has held a seat in the House of Commons for a quarter of a century, 1885 he has found a place in each of the three gov-ernments formed by Lore Salisbury, having held the posts of President of the Local Government Hoard, Secretary for Scotland, Chief Secretary for Irleand, and now First Lord of the Treasury. He has led the Conservative party in the House of Commons since the death of Mr. W. H. Smith. In the present Cabinet three members are Mr. Balfour's Juniors-Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Mr. W. Long and Mr. Akers Douglas.

President Harper of the University of Chicago, when his physician advises a rest, accepts an invitation to speak out in Colorado, or discovers some business which requires his attention East. some business which requires his attention base. He jumps on the train, travels night and day, reaches his destination, transacts his business or delivers his address, and boards the next train home. This sort of work, which would the most men out, gives him a "delightful rest." He says that he never sleeps so well as he does on the train, and he comes back "quite refreshed."

Professor Röntgen, of Röntgen ray fame, is to be transferred from Würzburg to Munich University in October next, to succeed the late Professor Lommel.

Ebenezer J. Hill, of South Norwalk, Conn., Repre sentative of the IVth Congress District, who has been travelling in Alaska with a party of friends, recently arrived home. Mr. Hill went to Alaska with a view to learning from an examination of the ground something of the territory of the country. He believes that Canada has not a shadow of a claim for a port on Lynn Canal or any other port on the sea coast.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Victor Chevaller, a clever criminal in Paris, was exceedingly fond of a pet parrot, and the police were instructed to look for a loquacious bird of this kind. After a few weeks' search the talkative parrot was discovered in the Montmartre district. police kept a close watch on the house, and in time the criminal appeared to have an affectionate

Primitive Electrocution.—"Do you employ electricity in the execution of criminals out West?" asked the Eastern tourist.
"Sure," replied Judge Lynch, of Arizona. "We have used telegraph poles ever since I can remember."—(Chicago News.

Manila has just been cleaned for the first tim since the reign of Philip II, and, having recovered from the first shock of the proceeding, the natives now begin to approve its results and to look with favor on the authority which could work such a supplies of material have therefore been adding | miracle. It surpasses any wrought by the Church during the four hundred years it has been planted there, and will make the city a much pleasanter and healthier place to live in than it has been heretofore.

> Feudal Days in Kentucky.-"Ready for church most. Got the hymnbook, Calline?"

Some Canadian journals have recently been

country or not if all these corporations should which, it is said, has the merit of being true. Sergeant Parker, a Northwest mounted policeman, was unfortunately lost on the prairie. For six days he wandered about laden with dispatches, until at last he became snow blind. Then, starving and frostbitten, he lay down, as he thought, to die, His faithful horse stood sentinel over the soon conscious man, and it was the spectacle of it, keeping resolute watch, which in the end attracted ctice of a passing mail carrier. The horse like its rider, had been six days without food When, two weeks after, consciousness returned to the rescued sergeant, he asked to see his faithful horse. It was brought to him, and at once licked its master's face. Two days later the animal was dead-its terrible experiences in the cold had exhausted its strength.

Had Left for Parts Unknown.—In a murder trial in Dallas, Tex., the other day, the counsel for the defence was examining a venireman regarding his passifications to serve. The candidate admitted hat he had once been a member of a jury which tried a negro for murder. It is not permissible in such cases to ask the result of the trial, so the youngel said:

"Where is that negro now?"
"I don't know," was the reply, "The Sheriff hanged him at the appointed time."—(Law Notes.

An interesting decision of the Russian Senate has been made public. When General Gresser was Governor of St. Petersburg, in 1888, he ordered that the Jewish tradesmen and artisans should paint on their shops and workshops not only their full names, but the names of their fathers. The object of this was to make it clear to all persons that they were Jews. After ten years' persistent agitation the Senate has now declared that the order was filegal. The decision has naturally been the cause of much rejoicing throughout Russian Jewry.

Devote your energies to being comfortable. Nothing will aid you so much as simplicity. Don't try to foliow all the fads invented by fools. In the first piace, get a comfortable place to live, a good cellar, tiet a good cistern. Fix your water pipes so they won't freeze Fix yourself so that you can be warm in winter and reasonably cool in summer. Have things "handy" around the house. Give up your membership in literary and card clubs, and devote your attention to your own affairs; if you can't find enough to keep you busy, it is a sign you don't look very closely.—(Atchison Globe.

A dispatch from Susquehanna, Penn., says: Thirteen years ago Miss Beatrice Harridan and party of other Philadelphia young ladies spent the summer at Oquaga Lake. One day while bathing Miss Harridan placed her diamond engagement ring on a log to prevent the water from injuring

"When the party had completed their diversion the ring was missing. There was consternation in the delegation, and Miss Harridan refused to be consoled. Site offered a large reward for the re-

turn of the ring, but it was not found. This week another party of Philadelphians and some young women from Chester visited Oquaga Lake and went fishing at the place where Miss Harridan lost the ring. In crossing a meadow the party found a big snapping turtle and carried it in triumph to the farm house where they stopped Arriving there it was proposed that the turtle be served up in soup.

"In dissecting the creature Miss Harridan's lost engagement ring was found in its stomach. Miss Harridan is now married, but it was forwarded by the proprietor of the farmhouse to her present Germantown address."

Without Notice.—His Wife—Have they changed the time table again?
The Suburbanite (annoyed)—Yes. They change that time table as often as we change our cook.—(Brooklyn Life.

The Russian Minister of Railways has prepared a time table showing that when the Trans-Siberian Railway is finished the journey around the world can be made in thirty-three days, as follows: From St. Petersburg to Vladivostock, ten days; from there to San Francisco, ten days; to New-York, four and one-half days; to Bremen, seven days, and to St. Petersburg, one and one-half days.

A Broad Aim.—"Ma, sis is out on the street throwing stones at the horses!"
"Have the drivers complained?"
"No, but she's just hit that new lady next door in the back yard."—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

LONG DISTANCE AUTOMOBILES.

THE PROPOSAL TO RUN COACHES FROM HERE TO PHILADELPHIA.

History sometimes moves in circles. The implements of one generation are sometimes the toys of another. There is an automobile company in New-Jersey that is illustrating both of these saws. It has just multiplied its capitalization of \$100,000 by twelve and it is going to run more automobiles, and run them further than any company in this country has ever done before. There are to be automobile establishments in various towns of New-Jersey, and the president is quoted as saying: "We will estabconnecting system between New-York and

automobiles will be run between New-York and Philadelphia, or whether it simply means that one automobile will begin where another leaves off, so that a passenger who chooses can gradually work his way from the one city to the other. coaches between this city and Philadelphia would a movement in the historical circle which would nearly touch the starting point. There were wonderful old days when a coach called the Flying Machine used to make the distance between th two cities in a day and a half or two days, or some such apparently fabulous time, and now that the little space of years has been bridged over by the temporary device of the railway, there is to be a line of coaches again.

But it is hardly to be supposed that freight will be sent from New-York to Philadelphia by an automobile coach, or that persons who are in a hurry to transact business will go that way at present, though even that may not be so far off, now that there is a line of automobile streetcars in New-York. And so for the present those who take such a long ride will take it for amusement. Thus the time becomes the plaything of the present

That it is likely to become a pleasant plaything pleasantest places that are to be found and of its automobile can travel by the best roads and in sight of the best scenery, and people can ride on it for amusement who would not think that it was any dessing to go to Philadelphia at all in any other

BAERER'S STATUE OF GOETHE.

A MODEL TO BE SENT TO CHICAGO, WHERE THE WORK IS LIKELY TO BE ACCEPTED FOR LINCOLN PARK

Henry Baerer, the well known sculptor, who

made the statue of General Warren and the bust of Beethoven which stand in Prospect Park, has received word from Chicago that his design for a Goethe statue will, in all probability, be accepted by the Goethe Monument Fund Association e statue will be cast in bronze, and placed in Lincoln Park. The cost will be about \$22,000. Mr Baerer expects in a few days to ship a six foot plaster model of the statue to Chicago, in order to stimulate interest in the raising of the monument fund, which now amounts to \$4,000.

The model of the statue was shown to a Tribune

The model of the statue was shown to a Tribune reporter last evening at Mr. Baerer's studio. No. 346 East One-hundred-and-twentieth-st. The figure stands on a pedestal, with head erect. In the left hand is a manuscript, while the right hand grasps the folds of a university gown. At the base of the pedestal some of Goethe's characters are shown in familiar scenes. In one Faust courts Marguerite, while Mephistopheles whispers his suggestions. On the other sides are represented Hermann and Dorothea, Iphigenia and Orestes, and Mignon and the harper.

WILL OF LLOYD TEVIS.

ENTIRE ESTATE OF \$15,000,000 LEFT TO THE WIDOW, TO WHOSE CARE THE CHIL-DREN ARE COMMENDED. San Francisco, Aug. 8 .- The will of Lloyd Tevis

who died on July 28, was filed for probate yesterday by Mrs. Susan G. Tevis, the widow. The en tire estate, stated in the petition to exceed \$1,000,000 in value, though it is believed to be worth more than \$15,000,000, is bequeathed to Mrs. Tevis, and she will administer the estate. After making the bequest the testator continues:

I hereby declare that in making this will I am fully mindful of my children, Margaret S. Blanding, wife of Gordon Blanding; Louise Tevis Sharon, wife of Frederick W. Sharon; Harry T. Tevis, Hugh Tevis and William S. Tevis, and that my omission to make any provision for them by this will is intentional; and I commend my said children to the care and affection of my said wife, in whom I have full faith and confidence.

GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY ILL.

Ithaca, N. Y., Aug. 8 .- W. J. Youngs, secretary to Governor Roosevelt, who has been visiting here, was yesterday taken sick with typhoid fever. The Some Canadian journals have recently been attack is slight, and no serious consequences are printing a story of a horse's faithful devotion feared by his physicians.

THE PASSING THRONG.

Robert Buckell, of Oxford, England, is now to

this country and has started on a long trip to the Pacific Coast. Mr. Buckell is a FORMER venerable Englishman. This is LORD MAYOR his third trip to this country. He OF OXFORD, has always taken a great in terest in the United States, and in the War of the Rebellion was a stanch supporter of the Union. Mr. Buckell is the only person on whom Oxford has conferred the degree for civic distinction. He has been three times Lord Mayor of Oxford. "I have been," he said In the course of a conversation, "accused of im porting American political methods into England,

and thus securing the return to power of Mr. Gladstone in 1880. I mean American methods of organization. This credit, however, belongs more to Joseph Chamberlain and Mr. Schnadhorst, secretary of the Liberal Federation. My first trip to tary of the Liberal Federation. My first trip to this country was in 1896, and I lived in Indiana for six years. In the course of the War of the Rebellion I felt the strongest interest in the cause of the Union, and did everything I could to help John Bright and Dr. Newman Hall to prevent a rupture between England and the United States over the Mason and Slidell incident. We were profoundly impressed with the cause of the North, and by work through meetings, press letters, ad-dresses and the organized influence of such Christian bodies as we could secure we did much and by work through meetings, press letters, ad-dresses and the organized influence of such Christian bodies as we could secure we did much, I think, to prevent a war."

Colonel George W. Dunn, of the State Railroad Commission, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, "We have been quite busy of late," he said in discussing the COMMISSION'S business of the Commission; "noth-

ing of great importance, yet a

WORK.

large amount of routine work. The subject of the proposed increase in the stock of the Third Avenue Rallroad has not yet been taken up, and I do not know just when we will get to it, We expect to hold an executive session in Albany on Friday, and may go to Glens Falls and see about some proposed roads there, as Addison B. Colvin has several under consideration. Colonel Dung says that railroad statistics are bright just now, that every one is happy over increased carn-

W. J. Johnston, the publisher of "The Electrical World and Engineer," and a large dealer in electrical supplies at No. 120 Libertyjust returned from MACHINERY trip to Europe, and after looking after some business matters here

has started westward on his way around the world. Mr. Johnston talks most entertainingly of his observations abroad and in the business world generally. He says the demand in Europe for American electrical and other machin ery is surprising. He said that several European factories he visited were completely equipped with American tools, engines and general machinery, and he knows of one prominent firm of German manufacturers which is establishing a branch facory in London and has employed an American consulting engineer. He added that when he was in Suiting engineer. He added that when he was the Woolwich, England, he went over a factory where Atlantic cables and electrical machinery are manufactured, and he noticed that the work done in one department was referred to with especial enfusions and pride. Then the manager said. "All of the machinery in this department is of special American manufacture."

"AS YOU LIKE IT" AT LARCHMONT.

CAST FOR THE COMEDY TO BE PRESENTED IN AID

OF ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH. The following cast has been announced for the comedy "As You Like It" to be given on the eventing of Thursday, August 24, in the open air at the Larchmont Yacht Club in aid of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church:

| Rosalind |
|---------------------------------------------|
| Orlando Joseph Hawort |
| |
| |
| Phene |
| Phobe Santa |
| Audrey Helen J. Keatin |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| Amiens Righte Lin |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| Corid Charles Arthu |
| Corin |
| Music is to be furnished by the 7th Regimer |

transformed into the Forest of Arden and Usurper a Court and brilliantly illuminated. MRS. BRADHURST FIELD'S ESTATE.

The report of Thomas F. Donnelly, as referee, eassing on the accounts of Colonel William Jay, as executor and trustee under the will of the late Mary Elizabeth Bradhurst Field, was confirmed yesterday by Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court. Mrs. Field died at the home of her daughter, Elizabeth, Princess Brancaccio, in Rome, Italy, in February, 1897, leaving real and personal property in this city, in Arkansas and in Rome. The Princess was married to Prince Salvatore Bran-Princess was married to Prince Salvatore is an eaccio, who receives an income of \$3,000 a year from Mrs. Field's estate, and their children also come in for a large share of her estate under residuary clauses of the will. Subject to the right of their mother to occupy her apartments in the Palazzo Field, they are to inherit the palace.

Mrs. Field left \$30,000 to the trustees of St. Paul's American Church, in Rome, the income to be used to aid poor aged women.

WHAT \$3 WILL DO.

FOR THIS SUM THE TRIBUNE CAN GIVE A CHILD TWO WEEKS OF FRESH AIR.

vesterday. The sun and wind combined to make everything as cheerful as possible, and when these conditions prevail people feel like working quickly and well. It would seem strange then that The Tribune Fresh Air Fund, which is rather a cheery nstitution itself, should have sent only twentytwo children to the country instead of several hundred. Those, however, who know how far from cheery the state of fulness of this charity's coffers is just now will not wonder at the anomaly It costs only \$3 to send a child to the country through The Tribune Fresh Air Fund, and-there are more cheery days coming. It is earnestly hoped that the friends of the poor children of this city have to be chronicled in these columns.

The first party of yesterday consisted of ten little The first party of yesterday consisted of ten little children, who went to Vergennes, Vt. Their invitations have come through R. L. Kingsland, and the people who have so kindly sent these invitations are Mrs. W. S. Benton, Mrs. C. Burge, Mrs. C. H. Marshall, F. E. Searr, Mrs. Charles Strickland, R. L. Kingsland and Mrs. Corydon Harris. The twelve other children who were sent to the country yesterday went to Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; Dansville, N. Y., and Egypt, Penn.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

"M. S. B." Watch Hill, R. I.
"From friends of the children in Herkimer"
From a little child two years old, Laure
Boccock Boocock

B. W. P., M. B. P.

Mrs. G. P. Slade, The Sagamore, Lake Georga,

N. Y.

F. L. Colwell

Heart to Heart Circle of King's Daughters of
Middletown, N. Y., per Cora H. Clark, secretary

C. H. George G. Corregan, Boston, Mass..... Previously acknowledged Total, August 8, 1899

> THE KEEPER OF THE SWORD. By Robert Underwood Johnson.

Hail to that Breton law by which a lord, Fate-hounded-he, whose sires had sought the

Left with the State his sword, as Honor's ball While on a western isle he won reward Of his brave patience, in a golden hoard:-Speeding from exile (the wide sea a jail If but the wrong wind filled his yearning sait?

To claim once more his heritage and sword. France, dost thou heed the omen?-'twas

Rennes!-Where one who loved thee, cruel-loved thee

Now fronts thee proudly with the old demand. . . thou hast broke it! . . . Haste! the fragments find

And in the forge of Justice weld again That undishenered blade for his forgiving hand, Note: Readers of the "Sentimental Journey" will ecall Sterne's account of the custom here rerecall Sterne's account of the custom here re-ferred to as narrated in the chapter entitled "The Sword: Rennes."

New-York City, August 7, 1899.

EARL'S DESCENDANT DIES IN A HOVEL Chicago, Aug. 8 .- A dispatch to "The Tribune" from Peorla, Ill., says that Mrs. Betsy Griffin, whose great grandfather was the Earl of Chardled in a hut near Farmington to-day. Papers found in the hovel where she had lived it a miscrable manner for several years show her to be of noble blood, and had she pushed her claim at the proper time she would have received a third of an estate valued at \$1,000,000. Up to the last days she refused all favors. Friends of the woman will sell her hut and defray the funeral expenses with what is realized therefor,